

C-7 Nesting Populations of Brown Pelicans in Florida. L.E. WILLIAMS, JR., L.L. MARTIN, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. - - Twenty-two nesting colonies of brown pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) were found on small islands close to the Florida peninsula and 18 colonies were found in the Florida Keys during the three nesting seasons in which this survey was made. Numbers of nests counted in 1968, 1969, and 1970 were 6,926, 6,100, and 7,690, respectively. This represents a conservative estimate of 12,000 to 15,380 adult brown pelicans in Florida. Pre-breeding age classes were not counted. The adult population thus appears to have been relatively stable during the past three years, but this does not reveal whether reproduction has been sufficient to sustain this population.

C-8 The Potential of Florida Wetlands for Certain Foreign Waterfowl. E. DALE CRIDER, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

C-9 Preliminary Thermal Effects Studies on Postlarval *Panulirus argus*. ROSS WITHAM, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Marine Laboratory, Jensen Beach, Florida.

C-10 Summer Foods of Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) in North Central Florida. MICHAEL J. FOGARTY, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. - - The stomach contents from 1,000 cattle egrets were examined to determine summer food preferences. Invertebrates amounted to 93.9 per cent, by volume, of the diet while vertebrates consisted of only 6.1 per cent. Orthopterus insects were found in 96.8 per cent of the stomachs and represented 80.5 per cent by volume, of the total diet.

C-11 Bacteriological, Fungal, or Viral Control of Noxious Aquatic Weeds.\* THOMAS T. STURROCK, LAWRENCE E. CAPPLEMAN, JR., Florida Atlantic Univ. - - Aquatic weeds present serious problems to cosmopolitan, tropical, and subtropical bodies of water. The currently effective methods of control are mechanical removal and treatment with herbicides, the latter possibly deleterious to aquatic ecosystems. A study is under way to locate, isolate, and identify bacteriological, fungal, or viral pathogens of noxious aquatic weeds. Following further controlled investigations, it is the long range goal of this project to inoculate naturally occurring infestations of the noxious host to produce a self-perpetuating control for the plants with little general deleterious effects upon the aquatic ecosystem.

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Fogarty, M J. 1971. "SUMMER FOODS OF CATTLE EGRETS BUBULCUS-IBIS IN NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA." *Quarterly journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 34, 15-15.

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